master plan

CITY OF REFUGE

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK ● HAWAII

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MASTER PLAN

CITY OF REFUGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Recommended :	Jerry Y. Shimoda Superintendent	Oct. 16, 1977 Date
Recommended :	Robert L. Barrel State Director, Hawaii	Oct. 17, 1977 Date
Approved :	Howard H. Chapman Regional Director, Western Region	Nov. 9, 1977 Date

CITY OF REFUGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK / ISLAND OF HAWA

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INTRODUCTION

The concept of puuhonua (refuge) was much more fully developed in Hawaii than in any other Polynesian island group; there was no trial or judgment of the lawbreaking, the sin, or the action of the individual who sought refuge. War refugees stayed until the conflict was over; kapu (taboo) breakers remained until they were dismissed by priests – usually after a few hours or overnight. When they left, the protection of the puuhonua went with them, and they were free to return home in peace.

The place of refuge at Honaunau was the most continuously active, perhaps the largest, and certainly one of the most important puuhonuas in the Hawaiian Islands. Its masonry structures remained almost intact through the historic period, preserved over the years primarily because of their historical significance and partly because of their remote location.

This significant remnant of Hawaii's history is being managed and interpreted by the National Park Service. Preservation of the historic remains themselves as well as the fragile setting of Honaunau Bay to accommodate an optimum number of visitors is the primary goal of this master plan. Equally important is the consideration that the resource should be enjoyed in a setting that will, as nearly as possible, retain the atmosphere of historic Hawaii.

ELEMENTS AFFECTING THE RESOURCE AND ITS

MANAGEMENT

HISTORIC FEATURES

Early ruling chiefs on Hawaii's Kona Coast, selected Honaunau as their favorite residence because its environment was suited to their needs. It possessed a sunny, sheltered coast backed by gently rising, fertile, cloud-covered slopes, ideal for raising taro, breadfruit, bananas, sweet potatoes, and sugar cane. Honaunau Bay's clear, calm waters offered excellent reef and offshore fishing, and canoes could be launched from its sandy cove. Honaunau was also a religious, cultural, and political center for Hawaii until early in the historic period. Shortly after Captain Cook's death in 1779, the seat of power shifted to Kailua Kona, and later to Honolulu.

The City of Refuge, more accurately, the place of refuge in Honaunau — or in Hawaiian, Puuhonua o Honaunau — is on a 20-acre shelf of ancient lava on the south edge of Honaunau Bay. The complex of ruins of the City of Refuge represents almost all phases of ancient Hawaiian culture, as well as a number of important historical associations. Honaunau is important today because of the events that occurred there and because of the extensive physical remains of structures associated with those events. These ruins include some of the best massive dry masonry structures of their kind in the Hawaiian Islands and are among the best preserved. Additionally, Honaunau is essentially unaltered, a contrast to the changes that have affected much of Hawaii.

It is probable that the chiefs of Kona established a refuge at Honaunau before the 16th century as a sanctuary for noncombatants and defeated soldiers in time of war, for criminals, and for kapu breakers.

The kapu system was a set of regulations and prohibitions governing human behavior. It was established over the years as kahunas (priests) revealed the will of the gods. The most ancient and fundamental kapu was the required separation of sexes for eating. Other kapus were designed to protect the land and conserve its resources. Regulations pertained to farming, fishing, water usage, and disposal of wastes. Infractions of the kapus, even unwitting ones, would bring dire calamity to the individual and to the land if not atoned

for; therefore, swift and sure punishment was meted out to infractors by priests and chiefs in the name of the gods.

A man or woman who broke the kapu could escape the death penalty and all punishment at any time by entering the sacred ground of the place of refuge. In addition to the place of refuge in Honaunau, there were at least five other refuges on the Island of Hawaii and one in every major district on the other islands.

The immediate gods of the refuge were the spirits of dead chiefs. Upon death, certain chiefs underwent a process that preserved their bones as objects of worship so as to manipulate and propitiate their spirits. These spirits were believed to have considerable influence with the major Hawaiian gods, who were also worshipped directly at the heiau (temple) of the Honaunau refuge.

The ruins of the first heiau connected with the puuhonua stand close to the sea. Tradition says the ruling chief, Ehu Kaimalino, built it about A.D. 1200. Perhaps some of the stones from its platform were used in building the second heiau, Alealea.

Although religious sanctions were the prime force in keeping a puuhonua effective and enforcing its protection of refugees, evidently some degree of physical protection was needed. The great wall that forms the inland boundaries of the place of refuge was built around A.D. 1550, perhaps for this reason. The wall is about 1000 feet long, 12 feet high, and 14 feet wide, and is in a remarkably fine state of preservation.

A third heiau, Hale o Keawe or house of Keawe, was built around 1650. Upon Keawe's death, his bones were placed in the heiau, and he was declared a god, becoming the major deity of the puuhonua. From time to time, the bones of other important chiefs were placed in the heiau repository. Their combined supernatural power (mana) kept the place of refuge sanctified and inviolate. The last deification took place in 1818 for a son of Kamehameha the Great.

It was from Honaunau, following the death of his uncle the ruling chief Kalaniopuu, that Kamehameha began his struggles to unite the Hawaiian Islands under his sole rule. Because the bones of his ancestors and relatives were deposited at the Hale o Keawe, Kamehameha spared it the destruction meted out to many other heiaus. The bones of the deified chiefs and kings were removed in 1829, but the heiau structure remained into the 1840's.

During the 11-year period when the Hale o Keawe was the only heiau structure left in Hawaii, it was visited, described, and sketched by Europeans. The stone platform underwent preliminary restoration in 1902, was re-excavated in 1965, and stabilized and restored in 1966-69. The surface structure was restored in 1968.

Just outside the great wall were the main dwelling areas of the ruling chief and his staff. About a quarter mile along the coast, south of the puuhonua, is a complex of house platforms reported to have been the residence of the high chief Keawe. Houses were one-room structures of wooden framework covered with thatch. A chief's establishment could consist of three or more houses, and a ruling chief might have ten or more. Nearby in the palace grounds were live fish storage ponds, the royal housing area, and a meetingplace for royalty. The palace grounds were kapu to commoners, who lived in Honaunau Village in small thatched huts, usually one to a family.

RESOURCES

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Numerous other archeological ruins, burial caves, shelter caves, and trails are scattered through the park, as are the walls of structures of more recent times. Some are noted on the accompanying resource map. Several sites, however, deserve special mention since they affect the park boundary proposals.

Kiilae Village consists of some dozen house lots enclosed by stone walls and containing house platforms, trails, shelter caves, and tapa-making shrines. A part of the village extends outside the existing park boundary to the south. It was inhabited from ancient times until about 1926, and village life, though incorporating many later methods and techniques, was patterned after the old traditions. For example, limited archeological testing has revealed metal fishhooks copied from the traditional bone hooks. This village ruin represents the latter part of cultural transition to modern times when Hawaiians lived in relative isolation, as Honaunau was removed from the centers of trade. Most of the population in Kona had moved up the slopes, settling near the Belt Road.

Four holua slides (sledding tracks), structures used for sporting events by the royalty of ancient Hawaii, are located in the vicinity of Honaunau. One lies totally within the park; two others extend outside the park boundary. The tracks, a few feet wide and hundreds of feet long, were covered with dry grass, and the participants rode down the grass slides on a sled. Slides along the north shore of Honaunau Bay, while not within the park, comprise an integral part of the aboriginal Hawaiian settlement of the area.

The north shore was surveyed by Lloyd J. Soehren of the Bishop Museum for the State of Hawaii in late 1967. Enlarging on previous studies, this survey identified a large number of house sites probably belonging to chiefs of Honaunau, small heiau sites, trails, springs, dye vats, an undetermined but large number of burials, and a small holua slide. The last named is of considerable interest. This small holua slide was probably a practice slide for beginners, who perhaps graduated to the larger slides within the park. Only three or four practice slides are known. Many of the aboriginal sites along the north shore have been obscured by later construction, especially by stone fences and modern house sites.

Two heiau platforms near Miana Point are in fairly good condition. They were probably fishing shrines of some importance; also noteworthy is a canoe mooring, essentially a hole drilled through a rock through which a mooring line was passed. The private inholdings at the head of the bay were not examined for features of antiquity, though the residence of the konohiki, the overseer of the ahupuaa, the land division of Honaunau, may have been here. Construction of stone fences and modern houses on these lots has largely obscured any remains of aboriginal occupation.

In Mr. Soehren's opinion, "This area (the north shore) contains archeological features and historical associations comparable to those found on the south shore of the bay within the National Park."

COASTAL ECOLOGY AND RECREATION RESOURCES

The marine biota and offshore waters are an integral part of the historic Honaunau scene, having provided a ready supply of food for persons using the place of refuge. The biota in the tidepools is rich, varied, and colorful, and the pools themselves readily accessible

by a short walk. The clear waters afford excellent viewing of brightly colored fish that hover near submerged benches and in the complex of coral heads. This low shoreline, the tidal pools, the favorable Kona climate, and the Honaunau setting are ideal for recreation use.

Since access to the ocean for swimming and boating is quite limited along the Kona Coast, Honaunau Bay's recreation values are particularly important. The bay is small however, and possesses only a limited capability for uses like boating, swimming, shore fishing, netting, spearing, skindiving, and picnicking. There is essentially only one small launching point, Kapuwai Cove, for outrigger canoes and other small boats 16 feet in length or under.

Recent National Park Service efforts to restore the shoreline and inland scene to one that existed prior to Western man's appearance have used large quantities of herbicides as well as mechanical corrective methods. In addition, increased visitation has intensified the pressures on the Honaunau area environment. There is now concern that restorative practices, maintenance, and visitor use may cause a change in the ecosystems, both of the shoreline and the adjacent marine environment.

LEGAL FACTORS

Congress authorized the establishment of the City of Refuge National Historical Park in 1955 (69 Stat. 376, approved July 26, 1955). Three areas of land were described, and when title to the tracts was vested in the United States, the lands could be set apart by Secretarial designation. This was accomplished by a Secretarial order effective July 1, 1961. The United States has proprietary jurisdiction over park lands.

All of the land within the park is federally owned, although title to a 2-acre school site has not yet been completely cleared. The park boundary extends to the high-water mark, and the offshore waters are owned by the State. There is also a detached 3.7-acre parcel along the approach road about 2 miles from the park that is to be used as a Hawaiian garden, where native plants would be raised to supply interpretion and restoration material. Bordering this parcel is an easement 6 feet wide for a pipeline right-of-way from the parcel to the main part of the park.

FEDERAL (National Park Service)	180.83 acres
EASEMENT (Private Land)	1.02 acres
GROSS ACREAGE	181.85 acres

At the time of the congressional hearings, the National Park Service stated that all burials recovered from excavations would be reburied within the park in areas designated for that purpose. Also at the time of negotiation for the establishment of the park in the 1950's, the National Park Service promised the Kona people to allow picnicking to continue at Honaunau Bay.

THE ISLAND OF HAWAII

Management and planning for national parks is affected by the character, ownership, and use of surrounding lands, and on the Island of Hawaii this is closely related to the natural environment, which varies widely in type and land use. The generally smooth and gently sloping topography is related to the lava flows that have erupted from the island's five volcanoes. Because Hawaii is a young island with many fresh lava flows, much of the land is still barren.

Climate is largely the product of the prevailing trade winds, high mountain masses, and elevation. The annual temperature averages a balmy 75 degree F. at sea level, but freezing winter weather is to be expected on the snowy summits of Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea where elevations exceed 13,000 feet above sea level.

The eastern side of Hawaii intercepts the moisture-laden trade winds and favors lush vegetation in humid rain forests and commercial sugarcane fields. By contrast, the southern Kohala Coast presents a desert appearance with cactus-dotted rangeland.

ISLAND OF HAWAII

Sugar production is the chief industry. Other industries include tourism, cattle, diversified agriculture, and floriculture. In addition, the only coffee-growing industry in the United States lies in a belt along the Kona Coast at an elevation of around 1000 feet.

Under the State's "Greenbelt Law," all land in Hawaii is classified into four major land-use districts: urban, rural, agriculture, and conservation. This classification provides some assurance that development will be compatible with the uses permitted within each of the four categories. The counties regulate internal zoning in the urban, agricultural, and rural districts; the State Department of Land and Natural Resources regulates use in the conservation districts. Outdoor recreation and the preservation of natural resources and cultural values are an important consideration in administering the "Greenbelt Law."

There are two major concentrations of resort development on the island, the Hilo area on the windward side and the Kona Coast on the dry leeward coast. Existing facilities in Kona are located mainly around the village of Kailua but recent construction and future development will see considerable expansion north of Kawaihae and south toward Kealekekua, Honaunau, and Kaubako Bays. The last named areas are in the immediate region around City of Refuge and, until this time, have been relatively isolated from modern developments. Surrounding lands, vegetated with grass or scrub, are used mainly for grazing. Lying along the existing north boundary is a cluster of small houses, with perhaps five families in residence. Other houses are unoccupied or used occasionally. The largely unspoiled scenic and recreational qualities of the surrounding lands from Hookena to Kealakekua Bay are the subject of some concern oto the State and County. Plans include additional parks and a control over development to maintain much of the existing open character, particularly along the coast.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The park extends along the shoreline at the mean high tide line from the south shore of Honaunau Bay to the center of Kiilae Bay. Honaunau Bay is about 2000 feet wide and 1500 feet long. The shore is low with shallow tidal pools. Keoneele Cove, a long, shallow, partially sandy inlet of Honaunau Bay, extends into the palace grounds. Kiilae Bay to the south is more open and has a rougher shoreline with no inlets or coves.

The central and northern shorelines of Honaunau Bay lie outside the park. The main beach-inlet area, Kapuwai Cove, has a larger sandier beach than Keoneele Cove and is protected by a bar about 300 feet offshore, facilitating boat launching and access. The bay has a low shoreline along its south and center sections and is higher and rockier along the north shore where the water deepens rapidly.

Kona is almost entirely cut off from the trade winds that blow in against the island from the northeast, and the climate is delightfully moderate most of the year. The mornings are usually clear with onshore breezes common. Later, clouds form at about 2000 feet, and there are occasional afternoon showers, winds diminish at night, the clouds disappear, and the cool night air flows down the mountain slopes across the coastal area toward the sea. Rainfall near the coast is low: two inches or so a month throughout the year, with the average annual about 20 inches. There is little variation in temperature. The average annual maximum is 88 degrees F. and the minimum is 65 Degrees F. The day/night difference is 20 degrees F. In summer there are occasional uncomfortably warm days when humidity is high and there is no air movement.

From December through February, high winds and hard rains accompany storms, and high seas occasionally require the closing of sections of the park shoreline to use.

There is some local quake activity. A serious earthquake occurred in 1951, razing many buildings in the vicinity of the park.

Tsunamis (tidal waves) occur infrequently, and a special warning system is employed for park visitors and offshore fishermen.

EXISTING USE

Visitor use at City of Refuge is developing into a relatively uniform pattern throughout the year. Park visitation is 75 percent nonlocal, off-island tourists, and 25 percent local, Big Island residents. During the summer, holiday periods, and weekends, the proportion is closer to a 50-50 ratio. There are no provisions for overnight use. Most visitors find accommodations in the Kailua area.

The following chart offers a general view of park uses:

Off-Island Visitors

	Summer Extended Holiday Periods
Period of Heaviest Visitation	
Average Length of Stay:	
Tour Visitor	30 minutes
Rental Car Visitor	45 minutes
Major Activities:	
Self-Guiding Trails	
Conducted Walks	
Interpretive Talks	
Picnicking	
Shoreline and Tidepool Hiking	
Transportation:	
Tour Car and Bus	65 percent
Rental Car	35 percent

Local Visitors

	Fall
Period of Heaviest Visitation	Holidays, Weekends
Average Length of Stay (varies as to activity)	1-3 hours

Major Activities:
- Picnicking
- Fishing
- Swimming
- Sea Harvesting
- Skindiving
- Interpretive Activities

Total annual visits have continued to rise sharply from 37,800 visitors in 1962 (the year after the park was established) to 213,500 visitors in 1970. This upward trend is expected to continue but not with the same great acceleration as in previous years.

The visitor center, completed in 1969, is the principal contact point. From here, there are frequent guided tours to Hale o Keawe, palace grounds, and the place of refuge. Group size averages between 20 and 30. A self-guiding trail also takes visitors through the most important historic and prehistoric features. Each year about a third of the park visitors, between 75,000 and 100,000, utilize the self-guiding trail. There is a continuing living history program in which native Hawaiians demonstrate traditional activities such as wood carving, food gathering, house thatching, net dyeing, and toolmaking.

Keoneele Cove, the royal canoe landing area within the palace grounds, is shallow and particularly suitable for wading. Swimmers use other portions of Honaunau Bay, and also small numbers of enthusiasts use the water adjacent to the park for snorkeling and scuba diving. Fishing by pole and net is also popular both during the day and at night. This use is year-round and averages about 20-30 persons per day.

There is a moderate amount of picnicking, mostly by local people, though there is some use by out-of-State visitors in rental cars. This use is increasing, and is heavy on weekends. Some picnic on the palace grounds and this is not compatible with the prehistoric scene. The trend, however, is for more use at a small, informal picnic area outside the prime historic zone, where it is considered a compatible use. There are no campgrounds, but sleeping is allowed along the shore for night fishermen.

THE PLAN

Since its establishment as a national historical park in 1961, City of Refuge has become and island attraction second only to Kilauea Volcano. Unlike Kilauea, however, the City of Refuge values involve a fragile historic scene concentrated in a small coastal area, surrounded by lands with potential for recreation and resort development

The extensive overnight facilities planned for the Kona/Kohala Coast and a major new airport now underway at Keahole Point will have a profound effect on visitation and use at City of Refuge. Planning must consider that 500,000 visitors a year – thousands of visitors each day – might tour and use this area.

The State and county park systems are proposing a large expansion of public recreation facilities at Kealakekua Bay, Palemano Point, and Hookena that directly affect planning for the City of Refuge. Continued liaison with these agencies will be an important element in all future planning, programming, and development.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

Primary historic resources, most notably the Hale o Keawe and the place of refuge, are now the most prominent features on Honaunau Bay. Preservation of this scene with the restoration and/or stabilization of other associated historic features is the dominant feature of the resource management concept – a concept that will insure that this fragile resource will continue to be enjoyed by visitors and that its integrity will be maintained.

The objectives embodied herein will be accomplished through three programs. Additional research is needed on historic sites within the park, as well as on adjacent lands. This will augment information already available. Interpretive programs (discussed under Visitor-Use Concepts) must be sensitively planned to maintain historical integrity. And additional lands are needed not only to preserve inherent historic value but also to protect the entire complex from incompatible development.

Boundaries

Proposed boundary extensions include a total of 204 acres of land and 112 acres of intertidal and water area. Individual units of the proposed extensions are as follows:

1 *On Honaunau Bay* The lands between the State highway and the shore of the central bay, and land bordering the north shore to Miana Point inland to the vicinity of the first ridge. (61 acres)

2 *On the South Shore* The balance of Kiilae Village. (25 acres)

3 *Mauka Lands* A strip of land above the coastal pali (cliff) to provide for additional visitor facilities (discussed in more detail under Visitor-Use Concepts) and the upper portions of Holua slides. (118 acres)

4 *Offshore Areas* All of Honaunau Bay and an area of water 100 yards wide beginning at mean high tide, extending from the south end of Honaunau Bay and following the coast to the south boundary of the park. (112 acres)

5 *Detached Parcel* Included in the park to grow Hawaiian plants, such as ti, taro, and breadfruit, for use in the interpretive program and as a source of native plants for restoration projects. It is proposed that this parcel be retained but that the 6-foot-wide pipeline right-of-way be deleted.

BOUNDARY PROPOSALS

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The lands surrounding the historical park and its proposed additions are also part of the Honaunau Bay setting, and uncontrolled development could seriously detract from the desired experience for park visitors. Fortunately, under existing State zoning laws, development can be controlled. Indeed, the State and county both have plans for such controls, including bringing certain lands under public ownership. An important feature in the future management of City of Refuge will be continued cooperation among Federal, State, and county agencies and private enterprise to insure orderly development and use of the coastal area between Kealakekua Bay and Kauhako Bay.

There is a special problem regarding the current residents of the Kuleanas (small parcels of land) along the north shore of Honaunau Bay. A few Hawaiian families still reside here, carrying on their lives in much the same way as in historic times. A primary aim of the master plan is to retain a historic atmosphere, but also to maintain a vignette of living, continuing culture, rather than portray Honaunau Bay as a lifeless museum of historic objects. Moreover, particular care will be taken to avoid an exploitative atmosphere where the participants themselves become an exhibit to be viewed and examined.

Research

Extensive research was an integral part of the reconstruction of Hale o Keawe. Further research is needed, however, on the rich historic resources along Kiilae Bay, in Kiilae Village, and along the north shore of Honaunau Bay. Research is also needed to locate, clarify, and understand the basic ecology of the marine habitats and contiguous terrestrial communities. Programs will concentrate on the entire complex of historical, natural, and recreational values, as well as on the prime exhibit, the City of Refuge.

Following research, major prehistoric structures are to be reconstructed. Other structures will be stabilized and restored. Selected significant historic structures in Kiilae Village will be restored, and the balance stabilized.

Management of this historic resource also involves other specific practices. Exotic plants will be removed, and the historic landscape restored and maintained in the palace grounds, the place of refuge and immediate adjacent areas, around the Holua slides, and in the coastal interpretive area. Restoration includes selective planting of native and Polynesian-introduced vegetation. In the remaining areas of the park, the goal is to prevent encroachment by major exotic plants like the kiawe and haole koa.

Also of concern is the potential pollution of the intertidal and offshore areas by management practices on both park lands and on adjacent areas. Research should identify the extent of damage resulting from such practices as well as study possible control measures.

Additional protection of offshore values can be accomplished by the control of fishing and of shellfish and sea-urchin collecting, again in accordance with the results of research, as well as agreements with the State Division of Fish and Game.

VISITOR-USE CONCEPTS

The primary mission of the Service to the visitor is presentation of the ancient setting of Honaunau Bay and a living re-creation of the past, not only the story of the place of refuge and its associated features, but the history of the Hawaiians' adaptation to their

environment. For most visitors this will involve tours through the palace grounds and place of refuge. These tours will start in the amphitheater after visitors have been introduced to the park at the visitor center. Following a brief introductory talk, groups will take a loop tour for onsite interpretation from cultural demonstrators as well as uniformed interpreters.

Those visitors with a commercial tour group will usually return to their bus after seeing the prehistoric area, and leave the park. Others may wish to take self-guiding trails through another part of the prehistoric area, to the tidal pools, or south along the rocky coast to Kiilae Village. Interpretation will also use booklets, labels, and audio devices as appropriate.

In addition, many local residents, plus some off-island visitors, will continue to utilize parts of the park for recreation — boat launching, snorkeling, swimming, and picnicking.

Capacities

As visitation increases, the issue of setting a capacity figure for use of the historic features around Honaunau Bay will become more important. Primarily, this capacity figure will be governed by the quality of experience the park visitor is to receive within the palace grounds, Hale o Keawe, and the place of refuge.

Visitors can be conducted through this area in groups, the tour taking about an hour.

The most limiting point, and thus the controlling factor, is Hale o Keawe, where the area around the structure is quite small and continuously in the hot sun. Not more than 50 persons can satisfactorily be at this point at one time. It is estimated that five groups of 50 persons can tour the prehistoric area each hour, or a total of 2500 per 10-hour day.

DEVELOPMENT SITES
- ● EXISTING FACILITIES
- ○ PROPOSED FACILITIES

TRANSIT ROUTE

TRAILS

EXISTING PARK LANDS

PROPOSED ADDITIONS

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT & CIRCULATION SYSTEM

north

0 1000 2000 3000 Feet

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Capacities for the remaining attractions would be less definitive. However, since nearly all visitors attend a historic tour sometime during their visit, the historic-tour capacity becomes a control for the entire park.

Facilities

While no basic change is proposed in the interpretive program, access into the prehistoric area eventually will be converted to a trackless train or similar vehicle providing service from a central site above the pali, where there will be parking and orientation. In the interim, the existing parking area will be utilized.

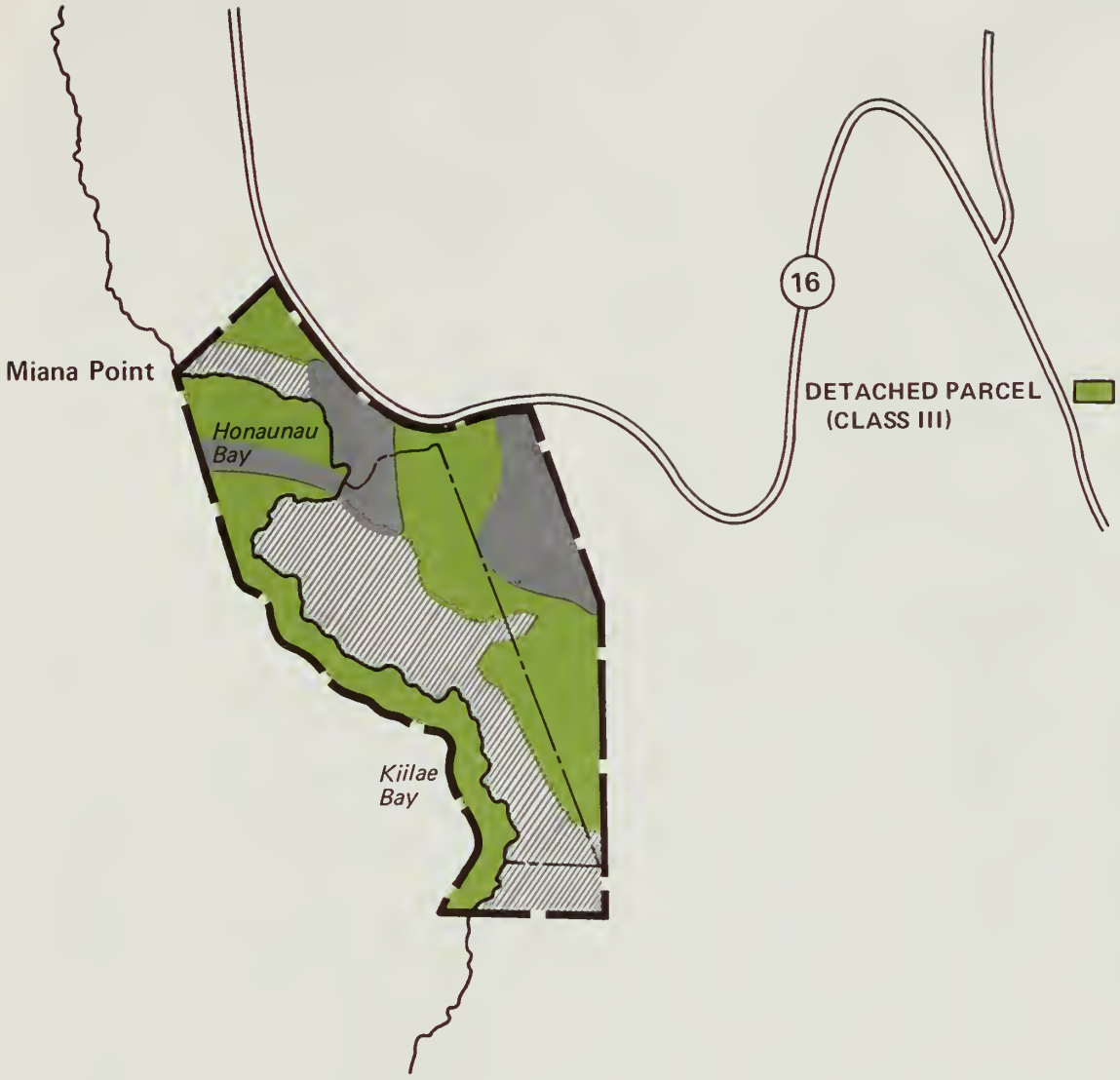
Major interpretive facilities will remain in the vicinity of Honaunau Bay. Visitors may also enjoy trails to additional historic features, colorful tidal pools, and designated picnic areas.

Existing uses by local residents — fishing, swimming, small-boat launching, snorkeling, outrigger canoeing, and picnicking — will continue to be important to management and development programs. But, as visitation increases, the demand placed on the limited park resources by a parallel increase in recreation will conflict with the primary purpose of the park as an exhibit of Hawaii's past. Recreation will not be discontinued at this point, but will be altered and controlled to assure that it is compatible with the park's purpose.

Later, as State and county recreation programs provide additional facilities at Kealakekua Bay, Palemano Point, Milolii, and Hookena, people will be attracted to these areas and there will be less pressure for expanded facilities at Honaunau Bay. Informal use by fishermen, skindivers, and swimmers will continue for those who wish to use park transportation or walk in from the central parking area. Launching ramps will also continue to be provided, and outrigger canoes will continue to be stored and launched at Honaunau Bay, perpetuating this Hawaiian tradition.

The 3.7-acre detached parcel adjacent to State Route 16 will be used to exhibit the traditional Hawaiian agricultural uses of the land.

All park maintenance and management facilities will be removed from the prehistoric and historic areas to be combined with the orientation facilities and transit terminus. Thus, ultimately, only interpretive structures will remain in the coastal area, where the atmosphere of historic Hawaii can be experienced unfettered by excessive reminders of the 20th century.



THERE IS NO CLASS I, IV, OR V.

	CLASS II GENERAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS	80 ACRES
	CLASS III NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AREAS	250 ACRES
	CLASS VI HISTORIC AND CULTURAL AREAS	168 ACRES
	TOTAL	498 ACRES

north

0 1000 2000 3000 Feet

LAND CLASSIFICATION

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APPENDIXES

A: LEGISLATION /26
B: MANAGEMENT STATEMENT /30
C: BIBLIOGRAPHY /32
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3. City of Refuge National Historical Park

Establishment of park authorized.....Act of July 26, 1955

An Act To authorize the establishment of the City of Refuge National Historical Park, in the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes, approved July 26, 1955 (69 Stat. 376)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when title to such lands located on the island of Hawaii, within the following-described area, as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his judgment and discretion as necessary and suitable for the purpose, shall have been vested in the United States, said lands shall be set apart as the City of Refuge National Historical Park, in the Territory of Hawaii, for the benefit and inspiration of the people:

City of Refuge National Historical Park, Hawaii.

PARCEL 1

Being all of R.P. 3306, L.C. Aw. 7219, Apana 2 to Kaliae, all of L.C. Aw. 9470 to Muki, and portions of R.P. 7874, L.C. Aw. 11216 Apana 34 to M. Kekauonohi (Ahupuaa of Honaunau), and R.P. 6852, L.C. Aw. 7712 Apana 1 to M. Kekuanaoa (Ahupuaa of Keokea).

Beginning at a one and one-half-inch pipe in concrete monument called "Kalani", at the southeast corner of this parcel, the northeast corner of parcel 3, and on the common boundary of the lands of Keokea and Kiilae, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni" being seven thousand four hundred forty-four and eight-tenths feet south and five thousand three and two-tenths feet east, and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. Seventy-nine degrees thirty-three minutes fifteen seconds six hundred and eighty feet along the land of Kiilae, L.C. Aw. 8521–B to G. D. Hueu and passing over a rock called "Kuwaia", marked K + K at six hundred seventy-three and two-tenths feet to high-water mark; thence along high-water mark, along seacoast for the next three courses, the direct azimuths and distances between points at seacoast being:

2. One hundred and thirty-five degrees fifty-one minutes three thousand nine hundred seventy-six and one-tenth feet;

3. One hundred and fifty-two degrees twenty-five minutes one thousand and seventy-eight feet;

4. Two hundred and forty degrees fifty-five minutes one thousand two hundred four and four-tenths feet;

5. Three hundred and fifty-four degrees nine minutes two hundred twenty four and one-tenth feet along the remainder of L.C. Aw. 11216:34 to M. Kekauonohi, along stone wall and old trail;

6. Two hundred and sixty degrees fifty-four minutes one hundred seventy-five and nine-tenths feet across old trail along stone wall to a "+" on rock;

7. One hundred and fifty-eight degrees six minutes seventy-two feet along L.C. Aw. 7296 to Puhi, along stone wall;

8. Two hundred and sixty degrees thirty-six minutes ninety and seven-tenths feet along stone wall;

9. One hundred and ninety-four degrees ten minutes sixty-two and nine-tenths feet along stone wall along L.C. Aw. 7295 and 6979–B:2 to Keolewa;

10. One hundred and seventy-five degrees fifty-four minutes twenty-six and nine-tenths feet along stone wall;

11. Two hundred and fifteen degrees thirty-seven minutes forty-seven and four-tenths feet along stone wall along remainder of L.C. Aw. 11216:34 to M. Kekauonohi;

12. One hundred and seventy-two degrees twenty-eight minutes forty-eight and one-tenth feet along same;

13. Two hundred and twenty-six degrees twenty-three minutes two hundred twenty-eight and eight-tenths feet along remainder of L.C. Aw. 11216:34 to M. Kekauonohi to the south side of fifty-foot road;

14. Two hundred and sixty-four degrees fifty-one minutes one hundred fifteen and two-tenths feet along the south side of fifty-foot road;

15. Two hundred and fifty-two degrees thirteeen minutes two hundred and two-tenths feet along same;

16. Two hundred and eighty-six degrees thirty minutes one hundred seventy and nine-tenths feet along same;

17. Two hundred and thirty-eight degrees twenty-five minutes ninety-two and eight-tenths feet along same;

18. Two hundred and twenty-three degrees one minute one hundred fourteen and four-tenths feet along same;

19. Three hundred and thirty-eight degrees forty-nine minutes thirty seconds four thousand nine hundred eighty and three-tenths feet along the remainder of L.C. Aw. 11216:34 to M. Kekauonohi and L.C. Aw. 7712:1 to M. Kekuanaoa and passing over a one and one-fourth-inch pipe in concrete monument at one thousand four hundred eighty-one and six-tenths feet to the point of beginning.

Area, one hundred sixty-six and ninety one-hundredths acres.

PARCEL 2

Being portions of L.C. Aw. 11216 Apana 34 to M. Kekauonohi, R.P. 7874 (Ahupuaa of Honaunau).

Beginning at a pipe in concrete at the northeast corner of this parcel, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni" being two thousand one hundred thirty-nine feet south and eleven thousand six hundred seventeen and nine-tenths feet east and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. Three hundred fifty-eight degrees twenty-three minutes two hundred sixty and four-tenths feet along the remainder of L.C. Aw. 11216:34 to M. Kekauonohi;

2. Ninety-three degrees thirty minutes two hundred and sixty-nine feet along the same, along stone wall, along lot 2 of the subdivision by B. P. Bishop estate;

3. Eighty-two degrees no minutes three hundred and eighteen feet along same to the east side of fifty-foot road;

4. Thence along the east side of fifty-foot road, the direct azimuth and distance being: one hundred seventy-one degrees twenty minutes two hundred ninety-one and five-tenths feet;

5. Two hundred and seventy degrees no minutes six hundred and twenty feet along the remainder of L.C. Aw. 11216:34 to M. Kekauonohi to the point of beginning.

Area, three and seventy one-hundredths acres.

Together with an easement six feet wide for a pipeline right-of-way extending from the Government road to parcel 1, the south side of said right-of-way being described as follows:

Beginning at the east end of this right-of-way on the common boundary of the lands of Honaunau and Keokea, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni" being three thousand one hundred ninety and eight-tenths feet south and eleven thousand seventy-eight and eight-tenths feet east, and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. Eighty degrees thirty-six minutes five seconds one hundred and seventeen feet along L.C. Aw. 7712:1 to M. Kekuanaoa, to the Triangulation Station "Anupuaa" of the B. P. Bishop estate;

2. Eighty-two degrees twenty minutes seven thousand two hundred eighty-nine and one-tenth feet along same to a one and one-fourth-inch pipe in concrete monument on the east boundary of parcel 1 the coordinates of said point of the end of this six-foot right-of-way referred to Government Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni" being four thousand one hundred eighty-two and four-tenths feet south and three thousand seven hundred thirty-nine and four-tenths feet east.

Area, one and two one-hundredths acres.

PARCEL 3

Being portion of L.C. Aw. 8521–B to G. D. Hueu, being portion of the Ahupuaa of Kiilae.

Beginning at a one and one-half-inch pipe in concrete monument called "Kalani" at the northeast corner of this parcel, the southeast corner of parcel 1, on the common boundary of the land of Keokea and Kiilae, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni" being seven thousand four hundred forty-four and eight-tenths feet south and five thousand three and two-tenths feet east and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. Three hundred thirty-eight degrees forty-nine minutes thirty seconds five hundred ninety-five and four-tenths feet along the remainder of L.C. Aw. 8521–B to G. D. Hueu to the eight thousand foot south coordinates line referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni";

2. Ninety degrees no minutes one thousand ninety-nine and seven-tenths feet along same and along said eight thousand foot south coordinates line and across school grant 7 Apana 6 to high-water mark;

3. Thence along high-water mark, along sea, the direct azimuth and distance being: two hundred six degrees thirty-three minutes thirty seconds four hundred eighty-two and nine-tenths feet;

4. Two hundred fifty-nine degrees thirty-three minutes fifteen seconds six hundred eighty feet along L.C. Aw. 7712:1 to M. Kekuanaoa and passing over a rock called Kuwaia, marked K+K at six and eight-tenths feet to the point of beginning.

Area, ten and twenty-five one-hundredths acres. (16 U.S.C. § 397.)

Establishment.

SEC. 2. Upon the vesting of title in the United States to such lands as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior as necessary and suitable for historical park purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of this Act, the City of Refuge National Historical Park shall be established by order of the said Secretary, which shall be published in the Federal Register. Any other lands within the area described above shall become a part of the national historical park upon the vesting of title thereto in the United States and upon publication of an appropriate supplemental order by the said Secre-

Publication in F.R.

tary in the Federal Register. (16 U.S.C. § 397a.)

Procurement of lands.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to procure, by donation or purchase, with any funds that may be available for that purpose, lands and interests in lands which may be needed for the City of Refuge National Historical Park within the area described in section 1 hereof. (16 U.S.C. § 397b.)

SEC. 4. In order to cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior in consolidating in Federal ownership lands within the area described above, and to facilitate acquisition of the lands needed for the national historical park, the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii is also authorized to acquire lands for said park, at the expense of the Territory of Hawaii by exchange or otherwise, in accordance with procedure prescribed by the Act of February 27, 1920 (41 Stat. 452). (16 U.S.C. § 397c.)

16 U.S.C. 392.

Administration.

SEC. 5. The City of Refuge National Historical Park shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C., 1946 edition, secs. 1–4), as amended and supplemented, and such additional authority compatible therewith as is contained in the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C., 1946 edition, secs. 461–467), with regard to preservation of historic sites and objects of national significance. (16 U.S.C. § 397d.)

APPENDIX B: MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Purpose

To preserve and interpret for public benefit and inspiration the physical remains, historic scene, and cultural practices associated with native Hawaiian cultures that once flourished at Honaunau and Kiilae Bays. This includes, when necessary, authentic restoration of historic structures.

The park will be managed in accordance with policies for historical areas.

Objectives

Resource Management Preserve selected historic structures through stabilization and restoration.

Continue research on the prehistoric features of the park, preserving them through stabilization and restoration. Reconstruction will be done only for the most important structures.

Give special attention to more ecological research on the intertidal zone and to means of giving it adequate protection.

Continue studies of exotic vegetation as a basis for implementing an urgent control program and a program of replanting native vegetation.

Provide fire protection for the restored Hale o Keawe without affecting the esthetics and authenticity of this thatched structure.

Expand boundaries and acquire necessary interest in lands as required for conservation of the historic scene and inclusion of the marine resources.

Visitor Use Encourage appreciation of the historic resources by emphasis on the two major themes:

> The first theme presents the place of refuge concept and its importance to the common people. It also covers the dominant features of the Hawaiian culture: a social structure based on blood ties and the acceptance of seniority as the criterion of rights and leadership; and power attained by its ruling chiefs through belief in their direct descent from creator gods.
>
> The second theme tells of the Kamehameha dynasty and its relation to Honaunau, the ancestral home of the dynasty and the site of the sacred tomb-temple of Hawaiian royalty. Honaunau represents the growth of royal power in the Hawaiian Islands chain and the emergence of one-family dominance.

Provide for daily, year-round operation of area and facilities on a day-use basis.

Continue to place special emphasis on conducted interpretive walks and cultural demonstrations.

Develop a marine resources interpretive program; relate the same to the prehistoric and historic themes. Coordinate the program with proposed inclusion of marine resources.

Study and consider employment of alternate transportation systems to move visitors to and through portions of the historic resources.

Provide and manage traditional recreation — including swimming, fishing, outrigger canoeing, picnicking, and boat-launching — so there will be no conflict among the various recreational activities or any interference between recreation and the primary historical purpose of the park.

Expand the enivornmental education program in the park and incorporate environmental awareness concepts in the regular interpretive program.

Develop a comprehensive water safety program and coordinate it with adjacent jurisdictions and other plans such as the tsunami evacuation plan.

General Management Remove administrative and maintenance facilities from the historic scene and provide an administrative, maintenance, and employee residential area at the best location for serving the park.

Continue re-interrment of burials recovered from excavations, in accordance with congressional intentions.

APPENDIX C: BIBLIOGRAPHY

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